

## RUBBER CO. SPIES BALK U. S. CONSUL

Footsteps of Man Sent to Investigate Atrocities in Putumayo District.

## NATIVES DARE NOT TALK

Practical Slavery Exists, Official Finds—His Report Soon Goes to Congress.

Jan. 26, 1913. Jan. 27. That a system of espionage upon the part of agents of the Peruvian-Amazon Rubber Company, organized by Stuart J. Fuller, United States Consul in the Putumayo rubber district of Peru last summer will be disclosed by his report to the State Department, with this report will be other information regarding atrocities committed by agents of the rubber company against the native Indian laborers.

Although Mr. Fuller's report is being guarded carefully at the State Department, the State correspondent learns that Consul Fuller charges that the agents of the Peruvian-Amazon Rubber Company did everything possible to prevent getting any information regarding the atrocities.

When he even entered the Putumayo district, Mr. Fuller found himself welcomed with the company of representatives of the Peruvian-Amazon Rubber Company, the British concern which holds the concession for gathering the rubber of that region, but as he was traveling on one of the company's launches he could make no objections to the presence of the company's agents.

Moreover, when the rubber fields were reached, Mr. Fuller discovered that every conversation he attempted to hold with the Indians was listened to by men in the pay of the rubber company. Seeing this, the company men present, the Indians refused to talk. Consequently Mr. Fuller was unable to obtain the evidence he sought. His report will show, however, that even had cruel practices been going on while he was in the Putumayo, he would hardly have been able to discover them.

Furthermore, not only Mr. Fuller's report, but also other documents being sent to the State Department for transmission to Congress will show that the agents, regardless of any atrocities, are being worked by the rubber company's agents under a system differing very little from slavery. Mr. Fuller's report will show that the rubber of the Putumayo is being gathered in regions where the Indians are kept in a state of servitude and that the Indians can successfully gather the rubber; that the risks to life in the jungle are so great that the worst kind of adventures have become practically the only kind of men the company can get to act as supervisors; that impelled by the great risks they are taking, together with the remoteness from the restraining influences of civilization, these agents have been accustomed to go to almost any lengths to gain greater sums from the company in commissions on the value of the rubber gathered.

Mr. Fuller was last year appointed Consul at Iquitos, Peru, on the special mission of investigating the conditions in the Putumayo. Iquitos is the great head and port of Peru, 270 miles up the Amazon River, and it is one of the chief centers for rubber from the upper Amazon. Though only a few hundred miles from Lima, the capital of Peru, it is in effect, by virtue of the Andes ranges, thousands of miles from the seat of the Peruvian Government. Mr. Fuller was specially commissioned to ascertain the effectiveness of certain administrative reforms which Peru in response to representations from the United States and Great Britain was said to have adopted for the regulation of the Putumayo region.

On August 6 Consul Fuller left Iquitos for the Putumayo, accompanied by G. E. Mitchell, British Consul at Iquitos. As they were leaving Iquitos, they were met by the Prefect that the Peruvian Government would accompany them on the trip. They were joined not only by a Peruvian official but by Senor Arana, president of one of the heads of the Peruvian-Amazon company, and by Marziel Zamato, brother of Pablo Zamato, who gathered largely in the Putumayo district since the cessation of the atrocities. The company of these men was not desired by either Mr. Fuller or Mr. Mitchell, the British Consul.

The result was, of course, that the investigators got practically no information. These men followed them to the Putumayo, but they were leaving Iquitos, and they were consequently unable to depend on the natives for information. This course of information was obviously shut off by the espionage organized by the company's men.

Consul Fuller spoke to the company men through an interpreter, and they told him that a company man was at their elbow to listen to everything that was said. The company men were well known to the Indians, who were used to speak frankly to the Consul.

The conclusion was reached that the very probably was not at all a moment any serious organized ill treatment of the Indians, the company men made it impossible for investigation to learn whether atrocities were being committed or not. Upon their return to Iquitos both men drew up and signed a joint statement setting forth that the company's agents had made a completely fruitless investigation. Mr. Fuller arrived in Washington to find after a month's leave spent at his home in Wisconsin. It is not yet known whether he will return to Iquitos or not.

## WOMAN DROWNS IN AUTO.

Motorists Run Away After Collision, Leaving Others in Peril.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27. Two automobiles crashed together on Tanners Creek Bridge at 3 o'clock this morning, causing the death of Florence Robinson, of Norfolk, Va., Ruth Etheridge, of T. T. Wright and J. W. Crenshaw were rescued.

W. S. Jenkins, an eye-witness who was on the bridge, says that one of the cars only stopped long enough after the collision to pull one man out of the water and left the others to drown. Jenkins rescued Miss Etheridge and Wright.

Following the crash the car in which Florence Robinson was a passenger plunged through the railing and dropped to the water twenty feet below.

## JULIA MARLOWE ILL OF POISON.

Steps Taken for Two Weeks to Recover Her Health.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Julia Marlowe, actress in Chicago, today and went to the house of a friend at 2332 Commonwealth avenue, where it was announced that she would remain for two weeks, resting and recuperating from an attack of poisoning which which she was seized in St. Louis on Friday night.

Her husband, E. H. Southern, will continue on tour with Miss Louisa Chipendale, playing Miss Marlowe's roles.

## SHOT MAN IN CHASE AFTER STOLEN AUTO

Mounted Police Send Several Bullets After Car in Two Mile Pursuit.

George Nyle, 24, of 61 West Ninety-third street was shot in the neck at midnight last night as he was riding in a stolen automobile in The Bronx with a party young men who were trying to escape from mounted officers.

He was taken to the Fordham Hospital in a serious condition a prisoner.

John Flanigan, 23, of 226 West 142d street was run down by the machine and he went to the hospital suffering from cuts and lacerations.

Nyle's companions were arrested and locked up in the Harrington police station on a charge of grand larceny. They described themselves as William Smith, 22, of 325 West 143rd street; Albert Gayton, 19, of 608 St. Nicholas avenue; William Smith, 22, of 176 East Eighty-first street; and John McLaughlin, 27, of 2713 Eighth avenue. Nyle was also held a prisoner.

Dr. Charles V. Farnham, of 182d street and Riverside Drive, reported to the West Forty-seventh street police yesterday that his car carrying license No. 11325 had been stolen from Sixty-sixth street and Central Park West, and a general alarm was sent out for it.

Just about midnight Sgt. Sergeant John Carney was talking with Mounted Officer Carney at Burnside and Jerome avenues. The Bronx about the stolen machine, an auto rolled by at an easy gait. Carney espied the number on the rear of the machine and said to Carney: "There goes your machine now." Police Officer O'Keefe of the Alexander station had joined his fellow officers while waiting for a car and he too saw the license number on the car.

All three called after the autoists to halt, but the man at the steering wheel put on extra speed, and then Carney fired a shot in the air to scare them. O'Keefe sent another bullet whizzing over the heads of the men in the now swiftly moving car.

In the meantime Carney was speeding on his horse after the disappearing car. There was a race of a mile to the Fordham road, and then the police horse began to show signs of being winded.

Policeman Carney, fearing that his horse was going to give out, blew his police whistle and Mounted Police Officer Smith, who was standing in the Fordham road, dashed up and took Carney's place in the chase. Smith shot several times in the direction of the auto, which was by this time going straight along Jerome road, and with his fresh horse was able to gain on it. He galloped for three-quarters of a mile to the Kingsbridge road, where he caught up to the fugitives.

Driving his horse ahead of the machine, he wheeled the animal around and threatened to shoot the driver if he did not stop. The man at the wheel shot off the power and the car came to a stop. Policeman Smith was joined by the other officers, who had lagged behind.

Nyle was found lying in the lap of one of his companions, faint from the loss of blood. There were several bullet holes in the woodwork of the machine and McLaughlin, one of the men in the car, had two bullet holes in his hat.

After the prisoner was locked up, Dr. Farnham visited the station and identified the auto as his stolen machine.

## PROF. W. C. FISHER RESIGNS.

Action Follows His Suggestion That Churches of Country Be Closed.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Prof. Willard C. Fisher of Wesleyan University, who last week while speaking before a church club in Hartford suggested the closing of the churches of the country for a period of years as an experiment, to-night tendered his resignation to President William Arnold Shanklin.

Neither Prof. Fisher nor President Shanklin would discuss the matter, but it is understood that the remarks, coming as they did from a member of the faculty of a Methodist institution, aroused such a storm of protest that the resignation was demanded.

Prof. Fisher came to Wesleyan in 1902 from Cornell, succeeding Woodrow Wilson in the chair of political economy.

## LONDON POLICE IN SUFFRAGETTE RIOT

Women Keep Promise to Make Trouble Following Parliamentary Defeat.

## SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

Demonstrations in Trafalgar Square Broken Up With Difficulty.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Making good their promise that if the manhood suffrage bill was killed in the House of Commons today they would renew their militant tactics, the suffragettes started trouble to-night. Several arrests were made at demonstrations of suffragettes, and according to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, their leader, they will now go to the limit in order to force the Government to give them the vote.

A crowd of 5,000 people witnessed strenuous efforts of the police to prevent the women from holding demonstrations in Trafalgar Square late to-night. As soon as the suffragettes scattered from the first meeting under the charge of the police they reassembled in another part of the square and again attempted to address the crowd. This was done repeatedly. The women rang bells to attract audiences, but the clanging served little purpose beyond attracting the police.

Mrs. Despard, an elderly suffragette, who has been conspicuous in the movement, took up a position on the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields just opposite the square. The police ordered her to move, but she refused to budge. Mrs. Despard was arrested with a man and two women, who remained loyal to her side. All were taken to the Bow street police station, where they were held for further appearance.

It seems that the suffragettes had agreed that in case they were arrested they would pose as wives of members of the Chamberlain cabinet. One woman taken into custody to-night gave her name as Lady Crowe, the wife of the Marquis of Crowe.

Shortly before midnight a young woman who was sitting in St. Stephen's Hall, a public part of the House of Commons, threw a stone at a painting on the wall. The stone was caught by the glass was not broken and no damage was done. She was arrested, but was soon released. She was identified as Sylvia Pankhurst, the younger daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

The apprehensions of the police that the suffragettes would immediately resume their campaign of annoyance, possibly resorting to more violent tactics, apparently was justified by the declaration of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militants, as soon as she heard that the measure had been withdrawn.

"The action of Premier Asquith is a scandalous betrayal of the women of England, and we shall resume our militant tactics forthwith unless the Government consents to introduce in the Parliament a bill specifically providing for equal suffrage," Mrs. Pankhurst declared.

At a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union this evening Mrs. Pankhurst renewed her fulminations. She darkly foreshadowed some special tactics of militancy for which she intended to be personally responsible. She said that if it were to be successful it would have to be done with discretion. She added that while the suffragettes would regard human life as sacred they would stop at nothing short of destroying it and would use all methods resorted to in war.

Mrs. Anne Kenny, who has been very prominent in the maneuvers of the militants, declared that the women would "make the lives of public men impossible," and in reply to an interrupter said:

"If you are a shopkeeper you had better look out. It is not just your windows which are going to be attacked. It is something else. We are going to get this question settled once for all."

Many shops have already begun to board up their windows.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in expectation of an interesting scene at the death of the suffrage bill. It had become known that the cabinet in the House had decided to drop the bill in consequence of the ruling foreshadowed by the Speaker and woe.

When Premier Asquith announced the withdrawal of the measure it was received merely as a formal confirmation of a foregone conclusion. The point was that Sir Edward Grey's amendment was intended to eliminate the word "male" in the provision for granting the suffrage to "all male persons" without property qualifications as heretofore.

Premier Asquith, in referring to the Speaker's statement which he said was a complete surprise to the Government, asked which amendment, if added to the bill, would constitute it a new measure and make necessary its re-introduction.

The Speaker, Mr. Lowther, replied that Sir Edward Grey's amendment would not have that effect, but either of the others, which would directly enfranchise women, would, as they provided for the addition of a large class to the electorate and would establish an entirely new principle.

Premier Asquith accepted the ruling without hesitation, although he said that he regretted the decision of the Speaker, as he had hoped there would be a discussion of the matter, to which he, as an opponent of woman suffrage, looked forward without the least fear of the result. The Government, however, he said, now realized that it would be useless to proceed with the bill.

The Premier went on to say, speaking of woman's suffrage, that there were now only two courses left open to the Government. One was to introduce a bill definitely enfranchising women, "and that," said the Prime

## WIRES 40,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

Claim Made by Pollak for His Photo-Electric Device.

A new method of combining electricity and photography for the transmission of messages has been devised by Arthur Pollak, a Hungarian, who is expected to arrive to-day from France on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. He is coming to demonstrate the working of his invention. It is claimed that a speed of 40,000 words an hour has been attained in France, where the system was tried before representatives of the Government.

Dr. Eugene Plummer, who is staying at the Hotel Vanderbilt, said yesterday that he saw the method worked in France and that it would be of great assistance in sending long despatches almost any distance over ordinary telegraph or telephone wires.

"To get an idea of the speed of transmitting words by this method," he said, "it is only necessary to recall that only about 2,500 words an hour can be telegraphed by the ordinary method. By the Pollak method 40,000 words can be sent in an hour. In the transmitter an electric light spot is projected upon a dark background between two mirrors, one standing vertically and the other horizontally. The light spot, which denotes the character to be transmitted, is caught on a roll of sensitized paper and is automatically photographed."

There are three parts to the machine, Dr. Plummer explained, the perforator, the transmitter and the receiver. The first is operated like a typewriter, and the other two work automatically. The operator punches perforations in a ribbon of paper and places this ribbon on a cylinder in the transmitter. The cylinder is revolved and the message is reproduced on another slip of paper at the receiving station.

Mr. Pollak is accompanied by Otto Zeh, an engineer. They will demonstrate the new method at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

## MAY SEIZE ARCHBOLD ON TEXAS WARRANT

Wickersham May Withdraw Opposition to Arrest of Standard Oil Officers.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A statement issued by Attorney-General Wickersham to-night intimates that possibly John D. Archbold, W. C. Teague and H. C. Folger, Jr., of the Standard Oil Company and others may be arrested and taken to Texas for trial on indictments secured in the Federal court charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The indictments were returned in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas on June 27, 1912, on charges that the Standard Oil Company conspired with the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the latter a joint stock company of Texas, to restrain interstate trade of the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association. A certified copy of the indictment was forwarded to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York and bench warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Archbold, Teague and Folger were issued.

After Mr. Wickersham's attention had been called to the meagre character of the evidence on which the indictments were founded he directed the United States Marshal not to execute the warrants until he received further instructions.

Several weeks ago W. H. Grey of Houston, Tex., who appeared as one of the prosecuting witnesses before the Grand Jury, turned up in Washington with fire in his eye. He demanded to know what authority Mr. Wickersham had held up the service of warrants based on indictments handed down by a Federal Grand Jury after the evidence had been presented. Mr. Wickersham frankly acknowledged that he was not satisfied that the evidence would result in convictions. United States Attorney Atwell of Texas, did not concur in this conclusion, and asked for a further opportunity to discover and present additional testimony.

Reports reached here to-night that Judge Mack of the Federal bench in Texas had issued an order directing that the warrants be served on the defendants. That is supposed to be the reason for the Attorney-General's formal statement to-day.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 27.—United States Judge Mack in the Federal District Court criticized Attorney-General Wickersham for holding up the warrants he had issued for the arrest of John D. Archbold, Henry C. Folger and W. C. Teague of the Standard Oil Company.

The warrants were issued last summer and the cases were called in Judge Mack's court to-day. The judge said it was a new thing in his experience for the executive department of the Government to interpose itself between the courts and men who have been indicted. He ordered that new warrants for the arrest of the defendants be issued.

## CANDACE WHEELER CASE LOST.

Two Courts Say Will Is All Right, but Mother Still Fights.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—The suit of Mrs. Zoe Wheeler against the probating of the will of her stepdaughter, Candace Wheeler, bequeathing her estate, consisting of \$12,000 life insurance, to her fiancé, Otto Meyer, has been dismissed in the District Court. Mrs. Wheeler also lost her contest in the County Court.

Mrs. Wheeler's attorney says this will not close the fight, and another suit has been filed in the County Court on behalf of Mrs. Wheeler and three minor children, based on new evidence charging Meyer with unduly influencing Miss Wheeler.

James Cooper Wheeler, the father of Candace Wheeler, who died here pending a contest after being cut off with the nominal sum of \$1, as a resident of Great Neck, L. I.

Miss Wheeler was drowned near Denver last June while boating.

ANTEDILUVIAN WILKINSON. Refers to the case of Mrs. Wilkinson as Antediluvian. Luyten Bros. N. Y.—Ad.

## WILSON REPUDIATES SPECIAL INTERESTS

"Freemen Need No Guardians," Title He Selects for a Notable Article.

## MASTERS OF GOVERNMENT

President-elect Says They Have Been the Capitalists and Manufacturers.

"The Government of the United States at present is a foster child of the special interests," Woodrow Wilson says in an article, "Freemen Need No Guardians," in the February Number of *The Work*. He says that our working theory of late has been Alexander Hamilton's theory that the only men qualified to conduct the Government were the men who had the biggest financial stake in the country's commercial and industrial enterprises.

"Hamilton was a great man but in my judgment not a great American," comments the President-elect.

He does not object to men like big bankers and big manufacturers being consulted at Washington, but he does object to their being chiefly consulted and to compliance with their demands in every critical question. He insists that in every matter affecting the whole public the interests of the whole country be consulted.

As a matter of fact, Gov. Wilson observes, the thought of these big men does not cover the processes of their own undertakings. He says that as a university president he learned "that the men who dominate our manufacturing processes could not conduct their business for twenty-four hours without the assistance of the experts with whom the universities are supplying them."

For his part Gov. Wilson says he absolutely rejects the trustee theory. He does not challenge the character of the men who he says want to be commissioned to take care of the Government and the people, but he does challenge their point of view. He says:

"We have been governed in the last generation, by men who occupy so narrow, so prejudiced, so limited a point of view." He refers to his experience as president of Princeton as a case in which he could have accomplished more by dealing directly with the university than with a board of trustees.

Parts of Gov. Wilson's article follow: "For indeed, if you stop to think about it, nothing could be a further departure from original Americanism, from faith in the ability of a citizen, than to suppose that the people become the tool of the government, that somebody has got to provide prosperity for the rest of us. And yet that is exactly the doctrine on which the government of the United States has been conducted lately. Who have been consulted upon important measures of government like tariff acts and currency acts and railroad acts were under consideration? The people whom the tariff chiefly affects, the people for whom the currency is supposed to exist, the people who pay the duties and ride on the railroads? Oh, no! What do they know about such matters? The gentlemen whose ideas have been sought are the big manufacturers, the bankers and the big railroad corporations and others."

The masters of the Government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States. It is written over every intimate page of the records of Congress and the executive department of the United States that the people have been consulted upon almost every political platform and almost every important question of government. The interesting job of taking care of us do not force us to require them with anonymously directed gratitude. We know them by name.

Suppose you go to Washington and try to get the government to do what you wish, and find that while you are politely listened to, the men really consulted are the men who have the biggest stake, the big bankers, the big manufacturers, the big masters of commerce, the heads of railroad corporations and of steamship corporations and others."

The Government of the United States at present is a foster child of the special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own. It is told at every move, "Don't do that, it will interfere with our prosperity." And when we ask, "Where is our prosperity lodged?" a certain group of gentlemen say, "With us." The Government of the United States in recent years has not been administered by the common people of the United States.

Now, I don't want a smug lot of experts to sit down behind closed doors in Washington and play Providence to me. There is a Providence to which I am perfectly willing to submit. But for other men settling up as Providence over myself, I seriously object. I never came out of a committee meeting or a conference without seeing more of the question that was under discussion than I had seen when I went in. And that, to my mind, is an image of government. I am not willing to be under the patronage of the trusts, no matter how providential a government presides over the process of their control of my life. I believe that the only way in which we can have our money by certain kinds of corporate enterprises have closed in their horizon and that they do not see and do not understand the rank and file of the people. It is for that reason that I want to break up the little coterie that has determined what the Government of the nation should do. The list of the men who used to determine what New Jersey should do should not do did not exceed half a dozen, and they were always the same men. These very men now are, some of them, frank enough to admit that New Jersey has finer energy in her because more men are consulted and the whole field of action is widened and liberalized.

We have got to relieve our Government from the domination of special classes not because those special classes are bad necessarily, but because no special class can

Continued on Second Page.

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## MORGAN DEFENDS OFFER.

In Letter to Willcox He Tells of Subway Bond Issue.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. gave out a letter at 2:30 this morning in which they explain their attitude with reference to the issue of new subway bonds through their company. The letter said in part:

Under the general terms finally arranged between the city and the Interborough company we were informed that the company would require the sum of approximately \$150,000,000, of which about \$50,000,000 would be used for refunding purposes.

This meant that new bonds would have to be issued to an approximate amount of \$100,000,000. To provide for sinking fund requirements the bonds were to be callable at 119, provided the company should not be able to purchase them in the market at a lower price. This provision would in no way force the company to pay the price of 119, but would prevent holders of bonds from exacting a higher premium from the company.

The letter mentions that the issue of \$170,000,000 is the largest single corporate transaction that the firm can recall, and says: "Unless the likelihood of a reasonable and substantial profit were held out no group could have been found to underwrite a contract of this size and importance."

"Accordingly, we notified the Interborough company that we and our immediate associates would buy the issue at 93 1/2, being on a basis to not to us 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Further, that we should plan to form a syndicate to take the bonds at 96, reserving to ourselves and associates a compensation of 2 1/2 per cent. in return for our original undertaking to purchase the bonds for our work in forming and managing the syndicate, and for the general services rendered in a transaction of such magnitude and complexity."

"Despite the fact that, at the time, there were other large demands in this market for rapid transit purposes, we promptly formed a syndicate, in which we participated for the full amount, with about 250 participants, domestic and foreign. This syndicate, for which we shall exercise our best judgment, will profit to the extent that the price of the bonds exceeds the syndicate's cost. And it is to be noted that the Interborough Company is to receive one-half of any price obtained for the bonds above par, whereas the new syndicate, if the financing is for account of the Interborough Company and comes out of its fixed five cents fare."

McCALL'S RETIREMENT FINAL.

Not to Run in Weeks' District—Senator to Quit Business.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Samuel W. McCall will not be a candidate for Congress for the place made vacant by the retirement of Senator-elect Weeks. He said to-day that if he had wished to remain in the House of Representatives he would have stood for the district which has so strongly supported him in all kinds of political weather for twenty years.

It is reported that Senator-elect John W. Weeks is to retire from the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks on February 1 so that he may devote his entire time to his new public office.

## WILHELMINA'S CONSORT ILL.

Queen Leaves for Taunus Mountains, Where Husband Is.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—Queen Wilhelmina left the palace to-day for a resort in the Taunus Mountains, where her husband, Prince Henry, is ill. She travelled incognito as the Countess de Buren.

The Queen's sudden departure has been interpreted to mean that the condition of the Prince Consort is serious.

## BOY DROWNED IN GYM POOL.

Student Loses Life in Tank at College of City of N. Y.

Isidor Thomascheksky, a student in the high school branch of the College of the City of New York, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the gymnasium tank. He was 16 years old and lived with his parents at 130 Avenue C.

The use of the swimming pool is denied to the high school students, but some of them have slipped into the building through a subway. Yesterday afternoon Thomascheksky, with several comrades went in to take a swim. He was missed by the others when the time came to leave, and after a short search Prof. Lionel Mackenzie, the instructor, was notified. He found the lad's body on the bottom of the tank beneath the springboard, where the water is eight and a half feet deep.

## ALFONSO NOT TO COME HERE.

Special Envoy Says Laws of Spain Forbid Such a Visit.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Marques de Val de Viana, president of the Council of Ministers at Madrid, who is the special deputy of King Alfonso to the Panama exposition at San Francisco and who is now in this country arranging for his country's part in the exhibit, called on Gov. Wilson to-day to pay his respects and those of his King.

He was asked if there were any possibility that Alfonso might visit America during President Wilson's administration. He said that the laws of Spain would absolutely forbid such a visit.

## RIIS TO LEAVE NEW YORK.

Roosevelt's Friend Will Become a Massachusetts Farmer.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—It is back to the farm for Jacob Riis, writer, settlement worker and personal friend of Col. Roosevelt.

He may be president of the Worcester County Progressive Club, which will be organized to-morrow afternoon. Progressives have been informed that Mr. Riis will give up his citizenship in New York on April 1 and make Worcester county his permanent home. He has bought a farm in Barre and intends to live upon it.

## WILCOX STAYS TO SIGN AWARD

Will Put Through Subway Contracts, Albany Now Hears.

## BLOCK HEARST PLAN

Senators Ready to Hold Up Appointment if Sulzer Makes One.

## GOVERNOR MAY YIELD

Lawrence Sees Him, and Shearn Is to Carry Ultimatum To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Albany phase of the subway contract question has been settled.

William R. Wilcox is to be permitted to remain in office until the contracts are signed.

The decision was made in New York and the city Democratic Senators brought back explicit instructions that if Gov. Sulzer broke his agreement with the Democratic organization and sent the name of a successor to Mr. Wilcox to the Senate this week, the Democratic Senators would have to find a way to postpone the confirmation until next week, that is until the time when it is believed the contracts will be signed.

Up to the present time the Governor has held out against Mr. Hearst's demands. He did not send a name to the Senate to-night. He has promised not to send it this week, but there are unmistakable signs that the Hearst attack is having its effect and no one will be surprised if he surrenders and sends a name to-morrow or next day.

One evidence of the Governor's diminished confidence was revealed in his talk with Andrew Lawrence, Mr. Hearst's Chicago representative. Mr. Lawrence talked with the Governor and then went to New York with the Governor's express request that he ascertain what men of opinion men Mr. Hearst recommended for the place Mr. Wilcox holds. It was reported in Albany that Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's New York attorney, who brought the ultimatum to the Governor last week, would return to Albany to-day with a new and more emphatic message, but Mr. Shearn is understood to have postponed his trip until he had talked with Mr. Lawrence.

The present programme here is for the Governor to send in his nomination a week from to-night. The Senate Finance Committee will meet on Tuesday and report the nomination favorably to the Senate, if the Governor names a man satisfactory to the Democratic organization. It will then be confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday, February 5, and the Albany information is that these five additional days during which Mr. Wilcox will hold over will be amply sufficient for the completion of the contract